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APPLICATION NO.	APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE		FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/716,437		/20/2003	Tomaso Vercellotti	2247-114	6624
6449	7590	04/04/2006	•	EXAMINER	
ROTHWELL, FIGG, ERNST & MANBECK, P.C.				PATEL, NIHIR B	
1425 K STREET, N.W. SUITE 800 WASHINGTON, DC 20005				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				3743	

DATE MAILED: 04/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

### Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on February 1<sup>st</sup>, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues that Mehta fails to teach or suggest the vibration of the tip is modulated with low frequency pulses to produce an extremely fine and precise cut in the bone tissue. Inherently the tip of Mehta when modulated with low frequency pulses it will produce an extremely fine and precise cut in the bone tissue (see also column 1 lines 59-67).

Therefore claim 9 is still rejected under35. U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mehta (US 5,843,109) as stated in the previous office action dating October 25<sup>th</sup>, 2005.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
- 3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
  - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
  - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
  - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
  - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

<sup>(</sup>a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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4. Claims 12, 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mehta et al. (US 5,843,109). Referring to claims 12, 15 and 16, the applicant's specification does not establish any criticality on why the instrument is used for extraction of impacted third molars in the vicinity of the dental alveolus; for vertebral laminectomy treatment; for hand and foot bone surgery and therefore considers it a matter of design choice. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to provide an instrument that can be used for different situations, based on the teachings of Mehta (column 1 lines 59-67) "Hand-piece apparatus in accordance with the present invention useful for the disruption (ie, fragmentation, eroding, sloughing off and emulsification) and removal of unwanted material such as tissue, cartilage, bone calculi or the like from an animal body such as a human...". The usage of the instrument is based on patient criteria (ie, hand, foot, skull, etc...) and therefore is

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#### Conclusion

5. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

matter of design choice on where to use the instrument.

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nihir Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-4803. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 to 4:30 every other Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Henry Bennett can be reached on (571) 272-4791. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nihir Patel Art Unit 3743

Napry Bennett
Supervisory Patent Examiner